READING AND WRITING JAPANESE HIRAGANA

A Character Workbook for Beginners

FREE Online Audio & Printable Flashcards

あいうえお

- Learn to read and write the 46 Hiragana letters
- Provides extensive reading and writing practice
- Mnemonic drawings to help you remember the letters
- Audio recordings for correct Japanese pronunciation

EMIKO KONOMI

LE

The Basic Hiragana Chart (46 Kana)

	k	s	t	n	h	m	y	r	w	n
あ a	か ka	さ sa	た ta	な na	は ha	ま ma	や ya	ら ra	わ wa	ん n
い i	き ki	し shi	ち chi	に ni	ひ hi	み mi		り ri		
う u	く ku	す su	つ tsu	ぬ nu	ふ fu	む mu	ゆ yu	る ru		
え e	け ke	せ se	て te	ね ne	へ he	め me		れ re		
お o	こ ko	そ so	と to	の no	ほ ho	も mo	よ yo	ろ ro	を o	

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A Character Workbook for Beginners

EMIKO KONOMI

Illustrated by Jessica Anecito

TUTTLE Publishing

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How to Use This Book

Who is this book for?

The book is primarily designed for learners of Japanese who wish to master the reading and writing of *hiragana*, one of the three fundamental scripts of the Japanese language, the others being *katakana* and *kanji* (see page 6). The book is aimed at beginning-level students and no knowledge of Japanese grammar is required.

When Japanese children are first learning to read and write, they learn the hiragana script before the katakana script. Once you have mastered the hiragana in this book, I recommend learning katakana, using this book's companion title *Reading and Writing Japanese Katakana*.

What is the purpose of this book?

The purpose of this book is to introduce the symbols of the hiragana script and to provide ample practice material to promote practical competence in reading and writing.

Hiragana symbols are introduced using plentiful sample words and expressions chosen for their common practical usage in contemporary Japan. They are selected for their utility in discussing subjects relevant to modern adult Japanese speakers. Learners will have abundant opportunity to practice through realistic drills and exercises.

How is this book structured?

This book is comprised of two chapters. The first chapter introduces the stroke order of each hiragana symbol, along with basic reading and writing practice. The second chapter presents common and practical hiragana vocabulary grouped into subject categories. Ample practice material is provided for each category. Drills and exercises are organized in a manner that ensures systematic progress. Online audio files recorded by native Japanese speakers are available on the Tuttle website (see address at the bottom of the facing page). These are an excellent tool for learning the "sound-to-symbol" connection, and for hearing new vocabulary words used in an authentic context.

How is hiragana presented in this book?

Each symbol is first separately introduced following the traditional Japanese order. Grid-like boxes are provided to help learners write symbols with the correct stroke order, relative positioning and uniform size. Once learners are comfortable writing an individual symbol, they progress to practice writing that symbol within frequently used words that include it, rather than practice writing in isolation. The goal of reading and writing Japanese is not to merely recognize and write individual symbols, but rather to understand authentic texts. This book is designed to help learners achieve this goal.

Study tips

- Progress in order: each section is built upon preceding sections. Do not skip around.
- Practice mindfully: avoid mindless copying or tracing. Test your memory.
- Cover the model examples and see if you can reproduce the symbols on your own.
- Download the free flashcards from this book's website at the link below to help you memorize the symbols.
- Once you have mastered the symbols, practice them in meaningful units of vocabulary rather than in isolation
- Do the Reading and Writing Practice exercises in Part 2 in order: each exercise is built on preceding exercises.
- Download gridded writing sheets from this book's website for further handwriting practice.
- Use the online audio files at the address below for sound-symbol connection
- Frequently revisit old material ("loop back")

Repetition is key in learning a language. It improves memory and fluency, builds up confidence, and helps with application. Set a learning schedule and stick to it to form good habits. Frequently revisit previously studied material. I suggest that after covering three symbols, you loop back to the first two before moving on to the fourth. Once you are comfortable with five individual symbols, move beyond isolated symbols and practice reading them in meaningful words as soon as possible. You can choose your own pace at which to work, but make sure you loop back frequently.

Ideally, users of this book will have already learned some of the spoken language, in line with the principles of language acquisition, in which development of the listening and speaking skills precedes learning how to read and write. But students not yet very familiar with spoken Japanese can use the online audio files to familiarize themselves with native Japanese pronunciation of each symbol as it is introduced. As you study each symbol and sample words, listen, repeat, and listen again. Saying the words out loud helps you learn them, as well as polishing your Japanese pronunciation, so don't be shy about it.

Moving on

Students who have mastered the exercises in this book, and students who already have a working knowledge of Japanese grammar can build on their skills with further study materials that can be found on this book's online site. The audio files used in the book can also be accessed here, along with gridded paper for handwriting practice, and downloadable flashcards. Go to **www.tuttlepublishing.com/reading-and-writing-japanese-katakana**

An Introduction to Hiragana

The Japanese writing system

The modern Japanese writing system combines three types of scripts: *kanji*, *hiragana*, and *katakana*. Kanji characters were originally borrowed from Chinese and adapted to fit Japanese. There are several thousand kanji and Japanese students are required to learn more than two thousand by the time they graduate from high school. Each kanji possesses multiple meanings and can have several pronunciations.

Hiragana and katakana are syllabaries. Each symbol represents one syllabic unit of Japanese but possesses no inherent meaning. The hiragana and katakana syllabaries are comprised of 46 basic symbols, 25 symbols with diacritics, 33 contracted combinations, and some special representations. Whether a word should be written in kanji or hiragana is a matter of convention, although there is room for style. In general, the convention is as follows:

- *Kanji* is used to represent content words (verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc.) or parts of content words.
- *Hiragana* is used to write function elements such as grammatical endings and particles, and words for which there is no commonly accepted kanji.
- *Katakana* is used to represent foreign names, loanwords, and onomatopoeia. It is also used for emphasis, or to represent Japanese spoken with unusual accents or a synthesized voice.

Written Japanese sentences combine kanji, hiragana and katakana in highly conventionalized ways to function as a comprehensive writing system. In addition, English alphabet letters and Arabic numerals may be mixed in too, as shown in this example:

デパートは、約 200m 先 です。

(bold = katakana; underlined = hiragana; □ = *kanji*)

The department store is about 200 meters ahead.

What is written in hiragana?

As mentioned above, hiragana is used to write function elements, such as grammatical endings and particles, as well as words for which there is no accepted kanji. A person's proficiency in kanji is often associated with his or her educational and intellectual level. While it is possible to use hiragana to write anything in Japanese, native Japanese speakers, even children with a minimal amount of schooling, do not ordinarily write long strings of words in hiragana. However, it is becoming more common these days to see things written all in hiragana due to recent changes in communication.

There are two main changes. One is the increased use of *furigana*, a convention to assist readers with the pronunciation of kanji by providing hiragana placed above the kanji word in horizontal writing, or on the right side in vertical writing. As more foreigners visit or live in

Japan in recent years, furigana is becoming more common, along with romanization and English translation. Another change is due to the popularity of texting as a communication method. Even those words that are traditionally in kanji are now often written in hiragana in text messages.

Under these circumstances, it is important for learners to practice reading and write hiragana beyond the traditional limits. This book provides substantial practice material in this regard.

Vertical and horizontal writing

Modern Japanese can be written horizontally, from left to right, or vertically, from top to bottom starting from the right column and moving left. Due to editorial limitations, text is presented only horizontally in this book. Learners are encouraged to practice vertical writing and develop familiarity with it.

Japanese syllables

The system of *kana*, the collective term for hiragana and katakana, is based on syllables, the basic sound units in Japanese. All Japanese words are made up of syllables that consist of one of the following:

1. A vowel (5 vowels: **a**, **i**, **u**, **e**, **o**)
2. A consonant plus a vowel (14 consonants; 62 combinations). Note the following special cases:

   /**s**+**i**/ is pronounced /**shi**/
   /**z**+**i**/ is pronounced /**ji**/
   /**t**+**i**/ is pronounced /**chi**/
   /**t**+**u**/ is pronounced /**tsu**/
   /**d**+**i**/ is pronounced /**ji**/
   /**d**+**u**/is pronounced /**zu**/

3. The syllabic /**n**/. A single /**n**/ makes a full syllable.
4. A long vowel. When a vowel is lengthened to take up two full beats, it is called a long vowel and is presented with a bar on top in this book. There are five long vowels in Japanese:

   aa → **ā** **ii** → **ī** **uu** → **ū** **ee** → **ē** **oo** or **ou** → **ō**

5. A long consonant. A small っ (tsu) before a consonant has the effect of doubling that consonant.
6. A contracted sound: a consonant + /**y**/ + vowel (33 combinations).

The basic 46 hiragana symbols

Japanese syllables are organized in the chart on the next page, which is called the **gojūon-hyō**, meaning "the table of 50 sounds." This fixed order of syllables is used to organize dictionaries and other lists, similar to "alphabetical order" in English. The chart is ten columns wide and

five rows high, it thus has 50 blocks. However, since not all blocks are filled, and the syllabic /**n**/ is extra, there are 46 basic syllables. The traditional chart used in Japanese schools is read from right to left, with the **a**, **i**, **u**, **e**, **o** row on the right-hand side of the chart. In this book the chart has been reversed for the benefit of Western readers, and should be read from top to bottom, left to right.

The Basic Hiragana Chart (46 Kana) Track 01

	k	s	t	n	h	m	y	r	w	n
あ **a**	か **ka**	さ **sa**	た **ta**	な **na**	は **ha**	ま **ma**	や **ya**	ら **ra**	わ **wa**	ん **n**
い **i**	き **ki**	し **shi**	ち **chi**	に **ni**	ひ **hi**	み **mi**		り **ri**		
う **u**	く **ku**	す **su**	つ **tsu**	ぬ **nu**	ふ **fu**	む **mu**	ゆ **yu**	る **ru**		
え **e**	け **ke**	せ **se**	て **te**	ね **ne**	へ **he**	め **me**		れ **re**		
お **o**	こ **ko**	そ **so**	と **to**	の **no**	ほ **ho**	も **mo**	よ **yo**	ろ **ro**	を **o**	

Voiced sounds Track 02

Diacritical marks can be added to certain unvoiced syllables to indicate voiced or hardened sounds, known as **dakuon** in Japanese.

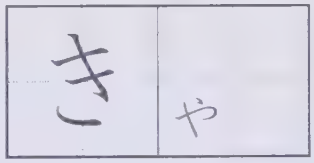
	g	z	d	b	p
a	が **ga**	ざ **za**	だ **da**	ば **ba**	ぱ **pa**
i	ぎ **gi**	じ **ji**	ぢ **ji**	び **bi**	ぴ **pi**
u	ぐ **gu**	ず **zu**	づ **zu**	ぶ **bu**	ぷ **pu**
e	げ **ge**	ぜ **ze**	で **de**	べ **be**	ぺ **pe**
o	ご **go**	ぞ **zo**	ど **do**	ぼ **bo**	ぽ **po**

Contracted sounds Track 03

There are 33 syllables that can be combined with /**ya**/, /**yu**/ or /**yo**/ to make contracted sounds, known as **yō-on** in Japanese. For example, /**ki**/ and /**ya**/ can be combined to make one syllable, /**kya**/. Note in the chart below that the second syllable is written smaller, to indicate the combination. If the two syllables are the same size then they are treated as uncombined syllables, with the pronunciation of each given equal weight.

	ki	gi	shi	ji	chi	ni	hi	bi	pi	mi	ri
ya	kya きゃ	gya ぎゃ	sha しゃ	ja じゃ	cha ちゃ	nya にゃ	hya ひゃ	bya びゃ	pya ぴゃ	mya みゃ	rya りゃ
yu	kyu きゅ	gyu ぎゅ	shu しゅ	ju じゅ	chu ちゅ	nyu にゅ	hyu ひゅ	byu びゅ	pyu ぴゅ	myu みゅ	ryu りゅ
yo	kyo きょ	gyo ぎょ	sho しょ	jo じょ	cho ちょ	nyo にょ	hyo ひょ	byo びょ	pyo ぴょ	myo みょ	ryo りょ

When written vertically, the small ゃ、ゅ、and ょ go in the top right corner. When written horizontally, they go in the bottom left corner.

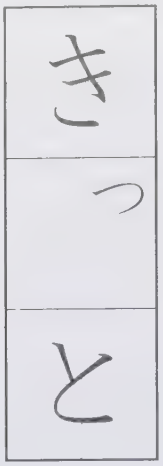


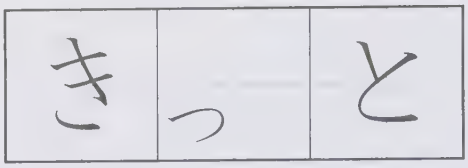
Long consonants

When the consonants /**t**/, /**s**/, /**k**/, and /**p**/ constitute an entire syllable without a vowel, they are silent, and this lasts a full syllable length. Thus, they are called long consonants, *soku-on* in Japanese. In writing, long consonants are indicated by a small /**tsu**/ っ before the consonant to be lengthened. Compare this with the regular size, つ.

kitto	"surely"	three syllables	**ki-t-to**	きっと
zasshi	"magazine"	three syllabes	**za-s-shi**	ざっし
kekkon	"marriage"	four syllables	**ke-k-ko-n**	けっこん
sapporo	"Sapporo"	four syllables	**sa-p-po-ro**	さっぽろ
massugu	"straight"	four syllables	**ma-s-su-gu**	まっすぐ

When written vertically, the small /**tsu**/ っ goes in the top right corner of a block.When written horizontally, it goes in the bottom left corner.





Punctuation

Two Japanese punctuation marks are introduced in this book.

。 This marks the end of a sentence like the period marks the end of an English sentence. In Japanese this is called *maru.*

、 This marks a break in a sentence, much like the comma in English. Note the direction of the symbol. It goes from top left to bottom right. In Japanese this is called *ten.*

You may come across the following symbols when reading hiragana in authentic Japanese texts.

? This question mark is borrowed from English and typically used when the status of a sentence as a question is not clear due to the lack of the Japanese question marker /**ka**/ in informal speech.

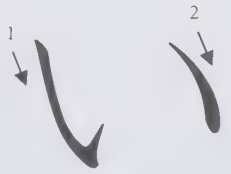
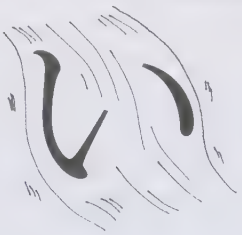
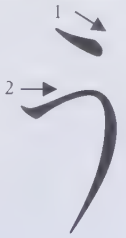
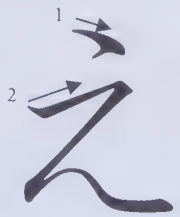
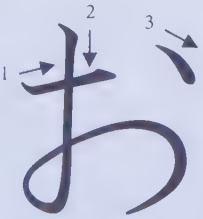
! This exclamation mark is also borrowed from English.

The last two symbols have gained solid popularity in texting and other informal writing. However, they are not used in traditional writing and are still rare in official documents.

PART 1

Reading and Writing Writing Hiragana: The Basics

A Column

a	Aha! I caught a fish!	あ	あ	あ	あ
 i	 a flowing stream	い	い	い	い
 u	I have the flu	う	う	う	う
 e	a bathing elephant	え	え	え	え
 o	surfing in the ocean	お	お	お	お

Writing Drill 1 Track 04

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares. Extra gridded paper for writing practice can be downloaded at the link on page 5.

ai love

あ い

ie house

い え

īe no

い い え

ao blue

あ お

ue above; on

う え

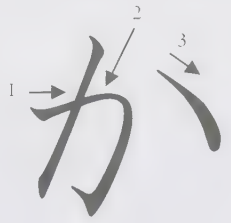
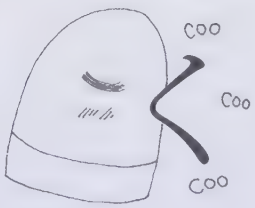
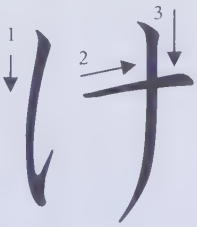
au meet

あ う

iu say

い う

Ka Column

 ka	a swimming carp	か	か	か	か
ki	a happy monkey	き	き	き	き
ku	 the pigeon is cooing	く	く	く	く
 ke	a little bit of kelp	け	け	け	け
ko	a fresh coconut	こ	こ	こ	こ

Ga Column

When two dots are added, /**k**/ becomes /**g**/.

が **ga**	が	が					
ぎ **gi**	ぎ	ぎ					
ぐ **gu**	ぐ	ぐ					
げ **ge**	げ	げ					
ご **go**	ご	ご					

Writing Drill 2 Track 05

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

aka red

あ か								

kao face

か お								

aki autumn

あ き								

eki station

え き								

kaki persimmon; oyster

か き								

kiku listen; chrysanthemum

き く

iku go

い く

kega injury

け が

koko here

こ こ

koe voice

こ え

kagi key; lock

か ぎ

gogo afternoon

ご ご

koi koi carp; romantic love

こ い

eigo English

え い ご

kaigi meeting; conference

か い ぎ

eiga movie

え い が

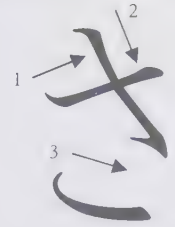
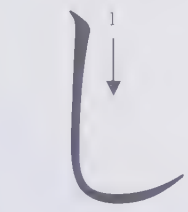
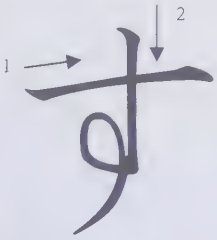
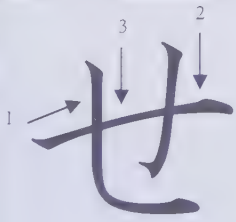
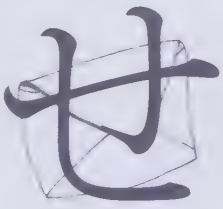
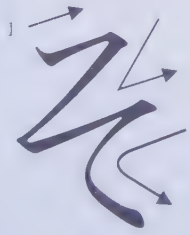
keiko practice

け い こ

gaikoku foreign country

が い こ く

Sa Column

 sa	try this sauce	さ	さ	さ	さ
 shi	a grazing sheep	し	し	し	し
 su	I'm a superhero!	す	す	す	す
 se	 send a letter	せ	せ	せ	せ
 so	I'm so scared of snakes	そ	そ	そ	そ

Za Column

When two dots are added, unvoiced sounds become voiced.

ざ **za**	ざ	ざ					
じ **ji**	じ	じ					
ず **zu**	ず	ず					
ぜ **ze**	ぜ	ぜ					
ぞ **zo**	ぞ	ぞ					

Writing Drill 3 Track 06

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

asa morning

あ さ								

sushi sushi

す し								

suzushī cool (temperature)

す ず し い				

okashī funny, strange

お か し い				

isu chair

い す								

kasa umbrella

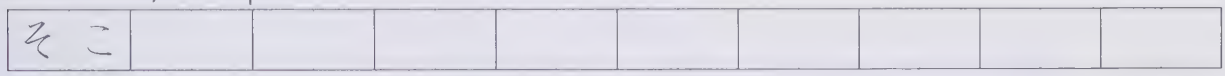
kesa this morning

sake sake; salmon

keizai economics

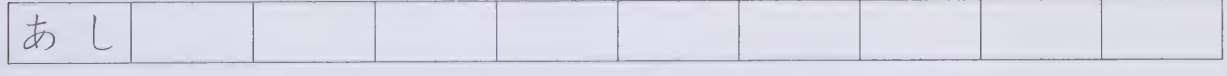
okashi snack; sweets

soko there, in that place

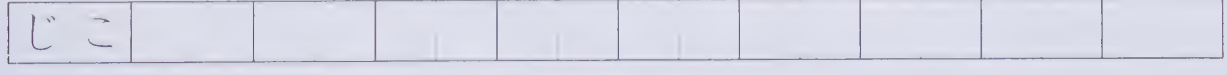


asoko over there

ashi leg; foot

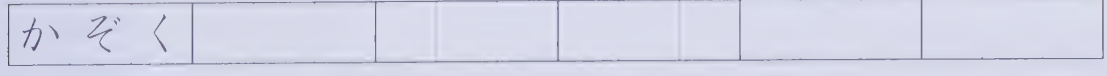


jiko accident



kaze wind; cold (sickness)

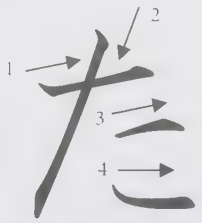
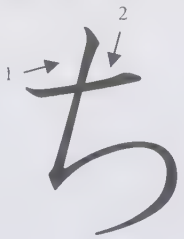
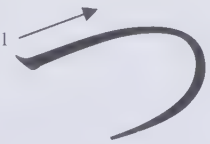
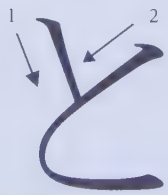
kazoku family



gakusei student

seiji politics

Ta Column

 ta	this tall to ride	た	た	た	た
 chi	a cheerful face	ち	ち	ち	ち
 tsu	a tsunami	つ	つ	つ	つ
te	a roll of tape	て	て	て	て
 to	Ouch! My toe!	と	と	と	と

Da Column

When two dots are added, unvoiced sounds become voiced.

だ **da**	だ	だ					
ぢ **ji**	ぢ	ぢ					
づ **zu**	づ	づ					
で **de**	で	で					
ど **do**	ど	ど					

Writing Drill 4 Track 07

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

ashita tomorrow

あ し た					

chichi (my) father

ち ち									

otōto (my) young brother

お	と	う	と						

satō sugar

さ と う						

kutsu shoe

く つ									

kuchi mouth

tsukue desk

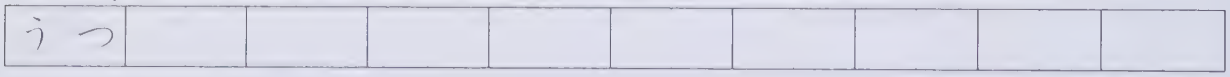
chika basement

chikatetsu subway

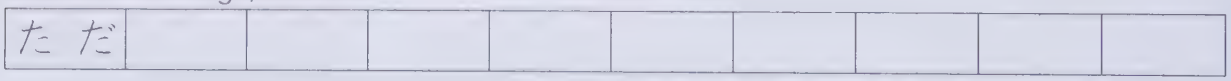
chizu map

shigoto work

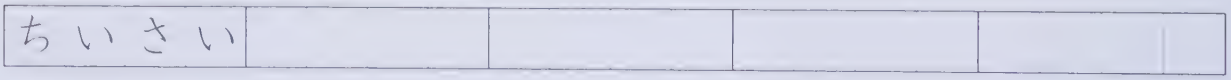
utsu depression



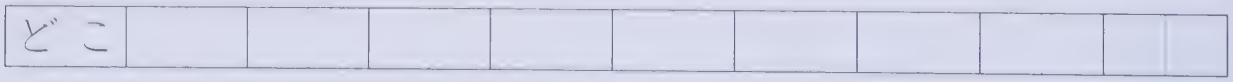
tada free of charge; however



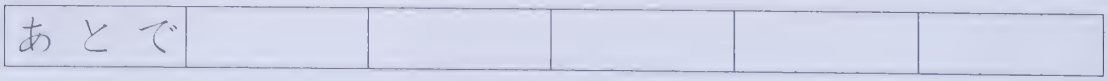
chīsai small



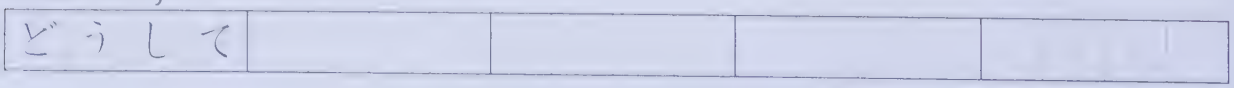
doko where



atode later



dōshite why



tsuzuku to continue

ototoshi year before the last

おととし

uchi (my) home; inside

うち

otaku home; house (someone else's)

おたく

kita north; came

きた

soto outside

そと

katei home; family; household

かてい

take bamboo

たけ

atsui hot; thick

あつい

atatakai nice and warm

あたたかい

tatsu to stand

たつ

kisetsu season

きせつ

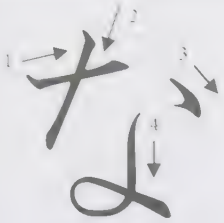
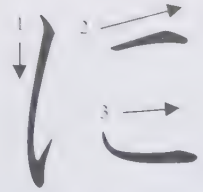
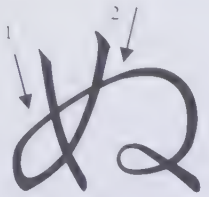
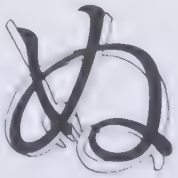
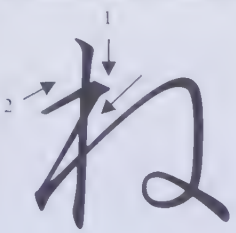
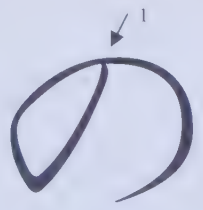
chikazuku to approach

ちかづく

shita below; old

した

Na Column

 na	nautilus live in the ocean	な	な	な	な
 ni	a needle and thread	に	に	に	に
 nu	 a very long noodle	ぬ	ぬ	ぬ	ぬ
 ne	fishing with a net	ね	ね	ね	ね
 no	Did you notice that?	の	の	の	の

Writing Drill 5 Track 08

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

nani what

なに

inu dog

いぬ

neko cat

ねこ

okane money

おかね

anata you

あなた

kinō yesterday

きのう

niku meat

にく

negi scallion, onion

ねぎ

sakana fish

さかな

nishi west

にし

kanashī sad

かなしい

shinu to die

しぬ

nanika something

naka inside; in

natsukashī nostalgic

otonashī quiet, docile

toku ni particularly

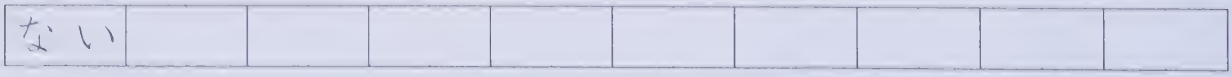
tonikaku anyways; in any case

nuno cloth

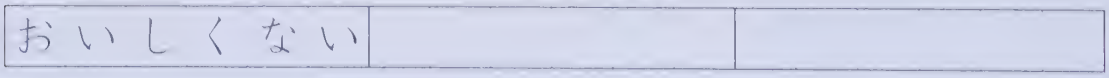
kinu silk

tanuki raccoon dog

nai there is not; none; out of

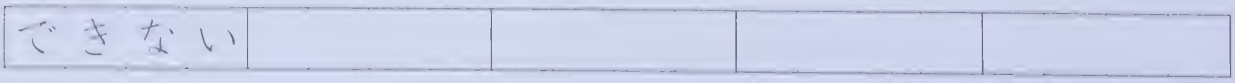


oishikunai not delicious



shitakunai do not want to do

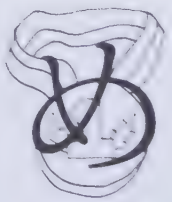
dekinai cannot do



Ha Column

は ha		は	は	は	は
ひ hi		ひ	ひ	ひ	ひ
ふ fu		ふ	ふ	ふ	ふ
へ he		へ	へ	へ	へ
ほ ho		ほ	ほ	ほ	ほ

Ma Column

ま ma	 it's my grandma	ま	ま	ま	ま
み mi	 meet a mummy	み	み	み	み
む mu	 moo says the cow	む	む	む	む
め me	 I won this medal	め	め	め	め
も mo	 a motorcycle	も	も	も	も

Writing Drill 7 Track 10

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

kimono kimono

きもの

tomodachi friend

ともだち

musume (my) daughter

むすめ

musuko (my) son

むすこ

mago (my) grandchild

まご

atama head

あたま

sashimi sashimi

さしみ

osusume recommendation

おすすめ

mise store; restaurant

みせ

migi right side

みぎ

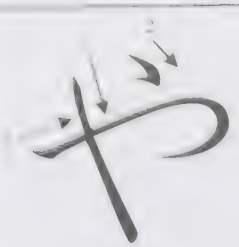
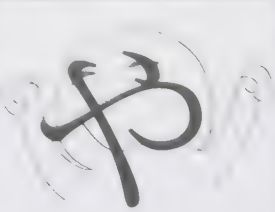
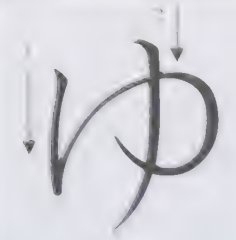
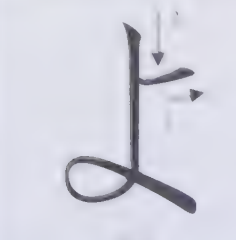
mado window

まど

minami south

みなみ

Ya Column

 ya	 a big yawn	や	や	や	や
 yu	a unicorn is useful	ゆ	ゆ	ゆ	ゆ
 yo	Can you yo-yo?	よ	よ	よ	よ

Writing Drill 8 Track 11

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

iya no

いや

omiyage souvenir; gift

おみやげ

ohayō good morning

おはよう

yōkoso welcome

ようこそ

oyasumi good night

お や す み

nagoya Nagoya

な ご や

huyu winter

ふ ゆ

tsuyu rainy season

つ ゆ

yubi finger

ゆ び

heya room

へ や

yane roof

や ね

yūbe last night

ゆ う べ

yakusoku promise; appointment

や く そ く

yasai vegetable

や さ い

yuki snow

ゆ き

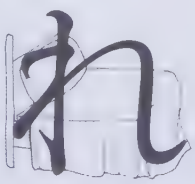
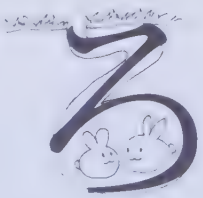
yume dream

ゆ め

yoyaku reservation

よ や く

Ra Column

ら ra	 a zebra relaxing	ら	ら	ら	ら
り ri	 tasty yakitori	り	り	り	り
る ru	 a mama kangaroo	る	る	る	る
れ re	 rest in bed	れ	れ	れ	れ
ろ ro	 bunnies in a burrow	ろ	ろ	ろ	ろ

Writing Drill 9 Track 12

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

dare who

だれ

kore this

これ

iriguchi entrance

いりぐち

futari two people

ふたり

karada body

からだ

haru spring

はる

hiru daytime; noon

ひる

onigiri rice ball

おにぎり

hiroi spacious; wide

ひろい

omoshiroi interesting

おもしろい

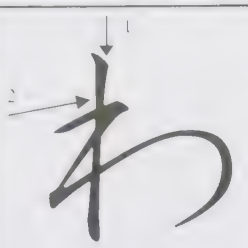
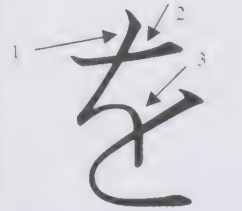
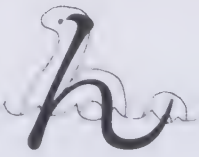
subarashī wonderful

すばらしい

ureshī happy; glad

うれしい

Wa Column

 wa	a water fountain	わ	わ	わ	わ
 (w)o	I woke up refreshed	を	を	を	を
n	 It's the Loch Ness monster again!	ん	ん	ん	ん

Writing Drill 10 Track 13

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

watashi I, me

わたし

sumimasen I'm sorry; excuse me

すみません

gomen nasai I'm sorry (informal)

ごめんなさい

renraku communication; contact

れんらく

unten drive

うんてん

wasabi wasabi

わさび

kawaī cute

かわいい

shiawase happy; happiness

しあわせ

okawari second serving

おかわり

gohan rice; meal

ごはん

udon udon noodles

うどん

tenpura tempura

てんぷら

tenki weather

てんき

hontō truth; real

ほんとう

kowai scary; scared

こわい

shinbun o yomu read the newspaper

しんぶんをよむ

ringo o taberu eat an apple

りんごをたべる

Long Vowels Track 14

Long vowels are held for two beats. Note that there are two variations for /ō/, and it is a matter of convention which variation is used for a particular word.

ā (aa) sounds like ah

あ あ

ī (ii) sounds like east

い い

ū (uu) sounds like yahoo

う う

ē (ee) sounds like bay

え え

ō (oo) sounds like pause

お お

ō (ou) sounds like pause

お う

Writing Drill 11 Track 15

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

sā I wonder; I'm not sure

さ あ

ōkī big

お お き い

ī good

い い

chīsai small

ち い さ い

tōi far

と お い

tsūkin commute to work

つうきん

kūkō airport

くうこう

sūji number, figure

すうじ

satō sugar

さとう

ē yes (informal)

ええ

dōmo thank you; very much

どうも

arigatō thank you (informal)

ありがとう

okāsan mother

おかあさん

otōsan father

おとうさん

onēsan big sister

おねえさん

onīsan big brother

おにいさん

obāsan grandmother

おばあさん

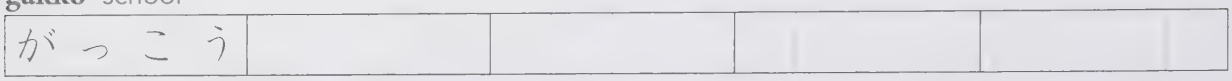
ojīsan grandfather

おじいさん

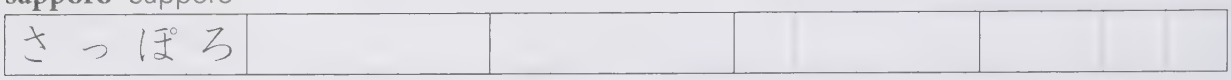
Long Consonants Track 16

A small っ (**tsu**) before a consonant has the effect of doubling that consonant.

gakkō school

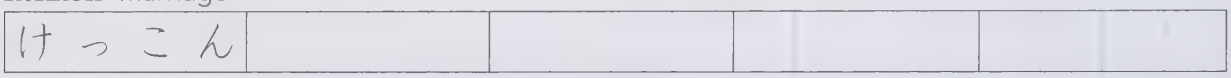


sapporo Sapporo



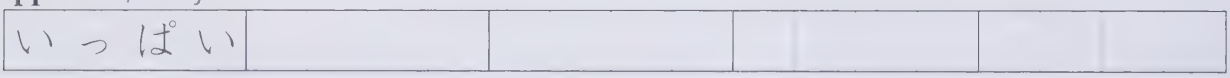
zasshi magazine

kekkon marriage

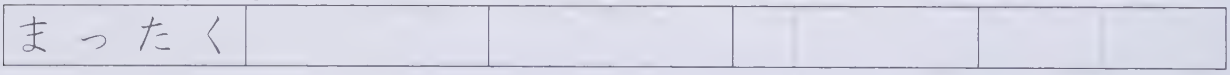


mottai nai wasteful

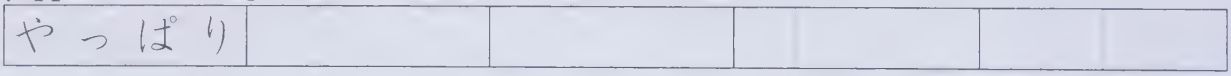
ippai full; many



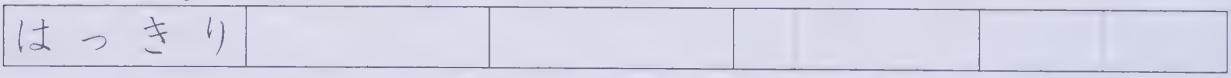
mattaku completely



yappari sure enough



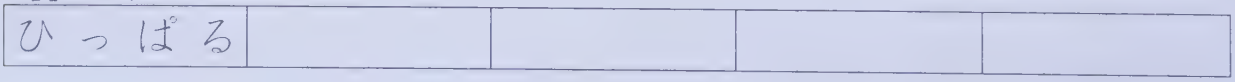
hakkiri clearly



motto more

issho ni together

hipparu pull



Contracted Sounds

Contracted sounds combine the **/i/** form of a hiragana syllable with **/ya/**, **/yu/** or **/yo/**. To indicate this contracted sound, the **/ya/**, **/yu/** and **/yo/** are written small.

kya	kyu	kyo
きゃ	きゅ	きょ

gya	gyu	gyo
ぎゃ	ぎゅ	ぎょ

sha	shu	sho
しゃ	しゅ	しょ

ja	ju	jo
じゃ	じゅ	じょ

cha	chu	cho
ちゃ	ちゅ	ちょ

nya	nyu	nyo
にゃ	にゅ	にょ

hya	hyu	hyo
ひゃ	ひゅ	ひょ

bya	byu	byo
びゃ	びゅ	びょ

pya	pyu	pyo
ぴゃ	ぴゅ	ぴょ

mya	myu	myo
みゃ	みゅ	みょ

rya	ryu	ryo
りゃ	りゅ	りょ

Writing Drill 12 Track 17

Read the samples, listen to the audio, and copy the words using the squares.

chotto little bit

ちょっと

gyōza gyoza dumpling

ぎょうざ

ryokō trip

りょこう

gyūnyū milk

ぎゅうにゅう

ocha tea

おちゃ

kaisha company

かいしゃ

shukudai homework

しゅくだい

shashin photograph

しゃしん

chawan rice bowl

ちゃわん

byōin hospital; clinic

びょういん

densha train

でんしゃ

jūsho address

じゅうしょ

PART 2

Reading and Writing Hiragana: Vocabulary Practice

Greetings and Common Expressions

Track 18

ohayō gozaimasu good morning (polite)

おはようございます

konnichiwa hello (daytime)

こんにちは

konbanwa good evening

こんばんは

dōzo please (offering something)

どうぞ

dōmo thank you (informal)

どうも

arigatō gozaimasu thank you (polite)

ありがとうございます

ieie no, no

いえいえ

dō itashimashite you are welcome

どういたしまして

tondemo arimasen not at all

とんでもありません

hajimemashite nice to meet you

はじめまして

onegai shimasu thank you in advance

おねがいします

sumimasen excuse me

すみません

gomen nasai I'm sorry (informal)

ご	め	ん	な	さ	い							

shitsurei shimasu excuse me; it's rude of me

し	つ	れ	い	し	ま	す	

itadakimasu I'll start eating

い	た	だ	き	ま	す							

gochisōsama deshita thanks for the food/drink

ご	ち	そ	う	さ	ま	で	し	た	

itte kimasu I'm going (and coming back later)

い	っ	て	き	ま	す							

itte rasshai see you when you come back

い	っ	て	ら	っ	し	ゃ	い								

tadaima I'm back (home)

た	だ	い	ま												

okaeri welcome back (informal)

お	か	え	り												

okaeri nasai welcome back (polite)

お	か	え	り	な	さ	い						

sayonara goodbye

さ	よ	な	ら												

ki o tsukete safe trip; take care

き	を	つ	け	て											

oyasumi nasai good night

お	や	す	み	な	さ	い						

ja, mata see you; till next time

じ	ゃ	、	ま	た											

osaki ni goodbye (when leaving work before others)

お さ き に

otsukaresama desu goodbye (to someone leaving work before you)

お つ か れ さ ま で す

gomen kudasai hello; is anyone here?

ご め ん く だ さ い

irasshaimase welcome (polite)

い ら っ し ゃ い ま せ

dōzo goyukkuri take your time; enjoy

ど う ぞ ご ゆ っ く り

yōkoso welcome

よ う こ そ

omedetō congratulations

お め で と う

o hisashiburi desu ne I haven't seen you for a long time (polite)

お ひ さ し ぶ り で す ね

ogenki desu ka How are you?

お げ ん き で す か

odaiji ni take care (to a sick person)

お だ い じ に

ganbatte kudasai good luck

が ん ば っ て く だ さ い

ganbarimasu I'll do my best

が ん ば り ま す

tanoshimi ni shite imasu looking forward to it

た の し み に し て い ま す

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Circle the most appropriate response in the given context. Check your answers on page 93.

1. Greet your boss in the morning.
   a) こんにちは　　b) どうも　　c) おはようございます
2. Respond to a coworker who tells you he has caught a cold.
   a) おだいじに　　b) すみません　　c) おげんきですか
3. Offer coffee to a guest.
   a) いただきます　　b) きをつけて　　c) どうぞ
4. Congratulate a friend who got a perfect score on a test!
   a) おめでとう　　b) ただいま　　c) がんばってください
5. Say goodbye to a coworker who is leaving the office for the day.
   a) おさきに　　b) ようこそ　　c) おつかれさまです
6. Say goodbye to a family member who is leaving for work in the morning.
   a) いってらっしゃい　　b) さよなら　　c) おさきに
7. Greet a person you are meeting for the first time.
   a) こんばんは　　b) ようこそ　　c) はじめまして

II. Listen to audio track 19. Write the phrase you hear in hiragana. Answers are on page 93. All audio files can be found on this book's website at the link on page 5.

1. _____　　6. _____
2. _____　　7. _____
3. _____　　8. _____
4. _____　　9. _____
5. _____　　10. _____

III. Read each context. Respond orally first, and then write a simple answer in hiragana. Extra gridded paper can be downloaded at the link on page 5.

1. Greet your coworkers in the morning.
2. Let a coworker know that you are leaving for a meeting outside (but coming back later).
3. Offer brochures to visitors.
4. Welcome a visitor.
5. Say goodbye to coworkers as you leave the office to go home before everyone.

Food and Drink

Track 20

sushi sushi

すし

sakana fish

さかな

maguro tuna

まぐろ

unagi eel

うなぎ

soba buckwheat noodles

そば

udon udon noodles

うどん

gohan (cooked) rice; meal

ごはん

onigiri rice ball

おにぎり

tōfu tofu

とうふ

miso shiru miso soup

みそしる

tamago egg

たまご

tenpura tempura

てんぷら

yakitori skewered BBQ chicken

やきとり

kudamono fruit

くだもの

momo peach

もも

mikan mandarin orange

みかん

ringo apple

りんご

budō grape

ぶどう

yasai vegetable

やさい

jagaimo potato

じゃがいも

oyatsu snack

おやつ

okashi snack; sweet

おかし

taiyaki fish-shaped red bean cake

たいやき

shōyu soy sauce

しょうゆ

shio salt

しお

satō sugar

さ と う

mizu water

み ず

sake sake; salmon

さ け

kōcha black tea

こ う ち ゃ

ocha tea; green tea

お ち ゃ

omakase chef's choice

お ま か せ

okawari refill; seconds

お か わ り

kanpai toast; cheers

か ん ぱ い

otsumami snack to nibble while drinking

お つ ま み

teishoku set meal

て い し ょ く

obentō bento; boxed meal

お べ ん と う

omochi kaeri take out

お も ち か え り

kyō no osusume today's special

き ょ う の お す す め

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Circle the item that does not belong in each group. Check your answers on page 93.

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E
ぶどう	ごはん	やきとり	すし	おすすめ
じゃがいも	うどん	おべんとう	しょうゆ	おはよう
りんご	おちゃ	かんはい	さとう	おかわり
みかん	さかな	おにぎり	みそ	おまかせ
もも	おつまみ	とうふ	しお	おもちかえり

II. Listen to audio track 21. Write down what you hear in hiragana. Answers are on page 93.

1. _____ 6. _____

2. _____ 7. _____

3. _____ 8. _____

4. _____ 9. _____

5. _____ 10. _____

III. Listen to audio track 22. You are confirming lunch orders for your group. Write in hiragana what the following people want. Check your answers on page 93.

Ms. Suzuki _____

Ms. Ito _____

Teacher _____

Mr. Johnson _____

Mr. Tanaka _____

IV. Which of the foods on pages 48–50 are your favorites? Make a list in hiragana.

People and Relationships

Track 23

watashi I, me

わたし

ore I, me (male, informal)

おれ

hito person

ひと

kare he; boyfriend

かれ

kanojo she; girlfriend

かのじょ

minasan everyone (polite)

みなさん

otona adult

おとな

kodomo child

こども

okāsan mother

おかあさん

otōsan father

おとうさん

onēsan big sister

おねえさん

onīsan big brother

おにいさん

ane my big sister

あ ね

ani my big brother

あ に

imōto my little sister

い も う と

otōto my little brother

お と う と

musume daughter

む す め

musuko son

む す こ

oya parent

お や

kyōdai siblings

き ょ う だ い

mei niece

め い

oi nephew

お い

itoko cousin

い と こ

oba aunt

お ば

oji uncle

お じ

tomodachi friend

と も だ ち				

gaikokujin foreigner

が い こ く じ ん		

motokano ex-girlfriend

も と か の				

motokare ex-boyfriend

も と か れ				

senpai senior in the group

せ ん ぱ い				

kōhai junior in the group

こ う は い				

buka subordinate

ぶ か									

jōshi boss; supervisor

じ ょ う し						

shachō president of company

し ゃ ち ょ う					

buchō division chief

ぶ ち ょ う								

omawarisan police officer

お ま わ り さ ん			

isha doctor

い し ゃ					

sensei teacher

せ ん せ い				

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Circle the item that does not belong in each group. Check your answers on page 93.

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E
あね	あに	もとかれ	めい	おば
ぶちょう	ぶか	おじさん	うんてんしゅ	おじ
いもうと	こうはい	おい	しゃちょう	おい
おとうさん	じょうし	おれ	せんせい	おや
おかあさん	せんばい	かのじょ	いしゃ	おちゃ

II. Listen to audio track 24. Write down what you hear in hiragana. Answers are on page 93.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

III. Listen to audio track 25. Identify who that person (*ano hito*) is. Write the answers in hiragana. Check your answers on page 93.

1. あのひとは_____です。
2. あのひとは_____です。
3. あのひとは_____です。
4. あのひとは_____です。
5. あのひとは_____です。

IV. Make a list of the members of your family, using hiragana.

Adjectives

Track 26

ī good

いい

warui bad

わるい

ōkī big

おおきい

chīsai small

ちいさい

tsuyoi strong

つよい

yowai weak

よわい

hayai fast; early

はやい

osoi slow; late

おそい

takai high; expensive

たかい

yasui cheap

やすい

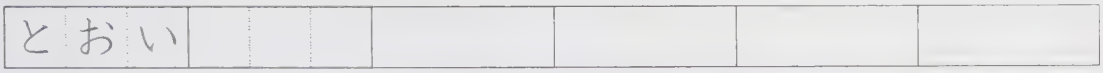
nagai long

ながい

mijikai short

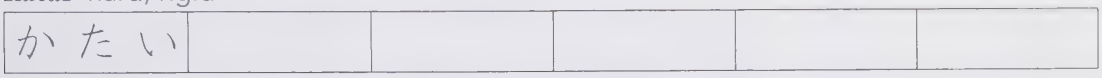
みじかい

tōi far



chikai close, nearby

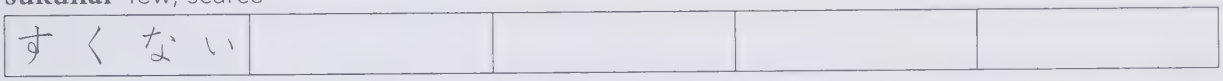
katai hard; rigid



yawarakai soft

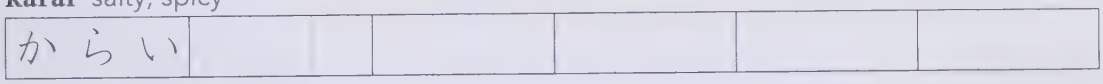
ōi many; abundant

sukunai few; scarce

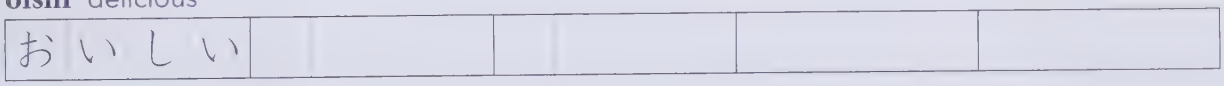


amai sweet; lenient

karai salty; spicy

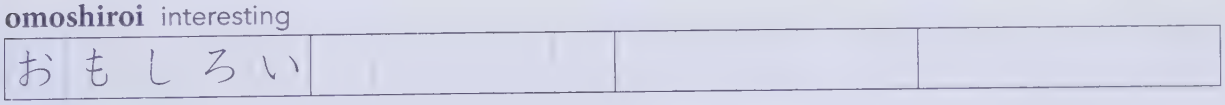


oishī delicious

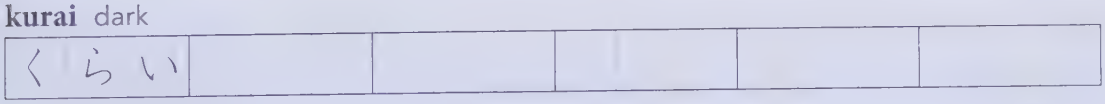


mazui taste bad; no good

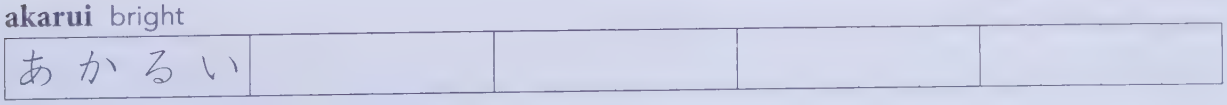
omoshiroi interesting



kurai dark



akarui bright



muzukashī difficult

むずかしい

yasashī easy; kind

やさしい

majime serious

まじめ

kirei pretty; clean

きれい

shinsetsu kind

しんせつ

dame useless

だめ

ureshī happy

うれしい

kanashī sad

かなしい

hiroi wide, spacious

ひろい

semai narrow, small

せまい

atarashī new

あたらしい

furui old

ふるい

hikui low

ひくい

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Draw a line to connect each adjective to its opposite meaning. Check your answers on page 93.

1. よわい	a) かなしい
2. やわらかい	b) ひくい
3. くらい	c) わるい
4. ちかい	d) つよい
5. うれしい	e) あつい
6. たかい	f) とおい
7. さむい	g) すくない
8. うるさい	h) しずか
9. おおい	i) かたい
10. いい	j) あかるい

II. Listen to audio track 27. Fill the blanks with the words you hear in hiragana. Check your answers on page 94.

1. _____ ひと
2. _____ せんせい
3. _____ すし
4. _____ な　おねえさん
5. _____ くだもの
6. _____ さけ
7. _____ な　いしゃ
8. _____ おとうさん
9. _____ みかん
10. _____ な　ぶか

III. Fill the blank with the word that has the opposite meaning. Answers are on page 94.

おおい	おいしい	せまい	ちかい	ながい	おおきい

IV. Write a list of adjectives to describe your best friend, your boss, and yourself. How about your job, school, house or apartment?

Questions, Requests and Responses

Track 28

nan desu ka what is (it)?

なんですか

dare desu ka who is (it)?

だれですか

itsu desu ka when is (it)?

いつですか

doko desu ka where is (it)?

どこですか

dōshite why

どうして

dore desu ka which one is (it)?

どれですか

ikura desu ka how much is (it)?

いくらですか

kudasai please give (it) to me

ください

onegai shimasu I humbly request (it)

おねがいします

chōdai give (it) to me (informal)

ちょうだい

kure give (it) to me (informal; rough)

くれ

hai that's right; here I am; here you are

はい

ē that's right (less formal)

ええ

un that's right (informal)

うん

īe that's wrong; no

いいえ

iya that's wrong; well

いや

uun that's wrong (informal)

ううん

kore this

これ

sore that (near the addressee)

それ

are that (away from both speakers)

あれ

koko here

ここ

soko there (where the addressee is)

そこ

asoko over there

あそこ

kono this

この

sono that

その

ano that over there

あ の

takusan a lot

た く さ ん

zenzen never

ぜ ん ぜ ん

itsumo always

い つ も

mainichi every day

ま い に ち

tokidoki sometimes

と き ど き

tama ni every now and then

た ま に

chotto little bit

ち ょ っ と

sukoshi little bit (formal)

す こ し

totemo very

と て も

yoku often; very well

よ く

mecha very (colloquial)

め ち ゃ

chō super (colloquial)

ち ょ う

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrase. Check your answers on page 94.

1. You want to know what this package is. これ、_____
   a) どこですか。 b) だれですか。 c) なんですか。
2. A friend will be late. Ask him why. _____
   a) なんで？ b) なぜですか。 c) どれ？
3. Ask the shopkeeper to give you this item (near to you). _____ください
   a) あれ b) それ c) これ
4. Ask the shopkeeper to give you that item (near to the shopkeeper). _____ください
   a) あれ b) それ c) これ
5. Ask the shopkeeper to give you that item over there (far from both of you). _____ください
   a) あれ b) それ c) これ

II. Listen to audio track 29. Fill the blanks with the words you hear in hiragana. Check your answers on page 94.

1. _____ですか。
2. あれ、_____ですか。
3. これ、_____。
4. _____、どうぞ。
5. そのおべんとう、_____ですか。
6. _____だめです。
7. りんご、_____おねがいします。
8. このすし、_____おねがいします。
9. _____、すみません。
10. ちょっと、_____。

III. Write a hiragana word to say how often you do the following:

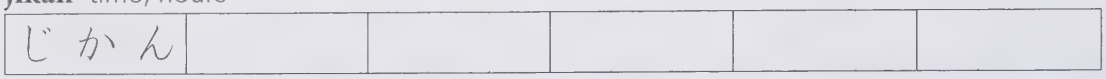
1. Take a walk _____
2. Watch TV _____
3. Tweet _____
4. Exercise _____
5. Eat Japanese food _____
6. Drink beer _____
7. Drive a car _____
8. Yoga _____

Time (Schedule, Calendar and Seasons) Track 30

ima now

nan-ji what time

jikan time; hours



gozen a.m.

gogo p.m.

asa morning

hiru noon; daytime

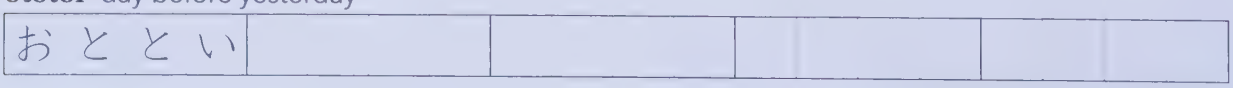
ban evening; night

kyō today

kinō yesterday

ashita tomorrow

ototoi day before yesterday



asatte day after tomorrow

あさって

yūbe last night

ゆうべ

kesa this morning

けさ

nichiyōbi Sunday

にちようび

getsuyōbi Monday

げつようび

kayōbi Tuesday

かようび

suiyōbi Wednesday

すいようび

mokuyōbi Thursday

もくようび

kinyōbi Friday

きんようび

doyōbi Saturday

どようび

shūmatsu weekend

しゅうまつ

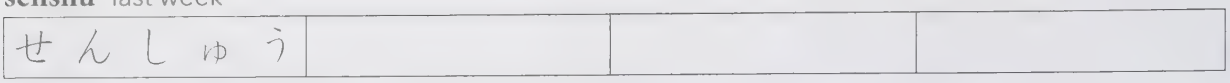
konshū this week

こんしゅう

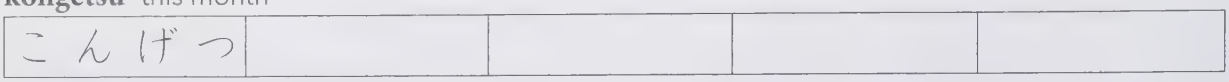
raishū next week

らいしゅう

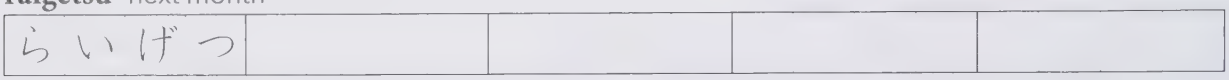
senshū last week



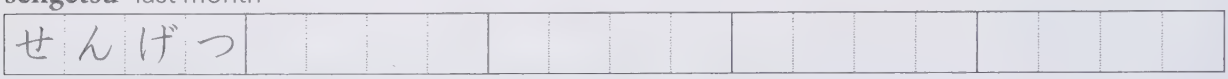
kongetsu this month



raigetsu next month



sengetsu last month

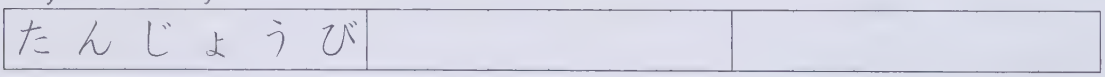


kotoshi this year

rainen next year

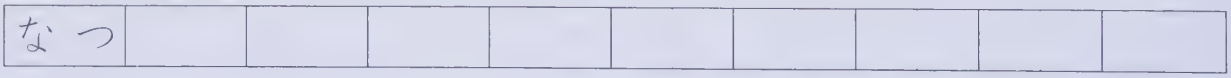
kyonen last year

tanjōbi birthday



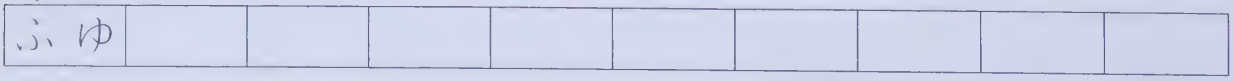
haru spring

natsu summer



aki fall

fuyu winter



tsuyu rainy season

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Circle the item that does not belong in each group. Check your answers on page 94.

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E
きのう	ことし	なつ	いつ	あした
きょねん	あさって	たんじょうび	なんじ	あそこ
せんしゅう	きょう	ふゆ	どうして	あね
せんげつ	けさ	あき	どこ	あかるい
らいねん	こんしゅう	はる	かようび	あまい

II. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word. Check your answers on page 94.

1. Find out what time it is. いま、_____ですか。
   a) いつ　　b) なんじ　　c) なんじかん
2. Tell everyone it's time. _____です。
   a) じかん　　b) あさ　　c) いま
3. Tell everyone the meeting (*kaigi*) is this week. かいぎは_____です。
   a) こんしゅう　　b) こんげつ　　c) ことし
4. Exclaim how early 7:00am is (for the meeting). _____7じは、はやいですねえ。
   a) あさ　　b) ごご　　c) ばん
5. Exclaim it's Friday (TGIF)! _____ですねえ！
   a) しゅうまつ　　b) にちようび　　c) きんようび
6. Say your birthday was the day before yesterday. たんじょうび、_____でした。
   a) あさって　　b) おととい　　c) おととし
7. Tell a visitor it's the rainy season now. いま_____です。
   a) なつ　　b) ふゆ　　c) つゆ
8. Say the store is closed (*yasumi*) on Monday. このみせは、_____は、やすみです。
   a) こんげつ　　b) げつようび　　c) ゆうべ

III. Which season do you like most? Which day of the week do you like most? What time do you usually get up? What time do you usually go to bed? Write the times using the Arabic number and hiragana.

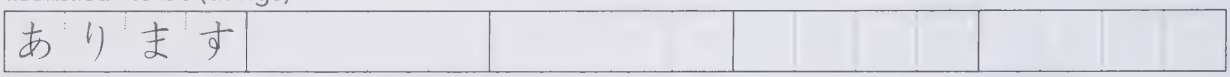
Verbs

Track 31

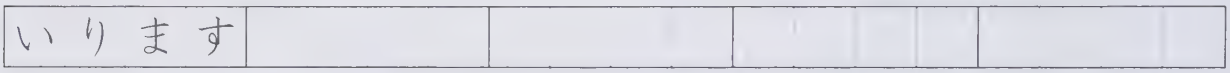
shimasu to do

imasu to be (people, animals)

arimasu to be (things)



irimasu to need



dekimasu can

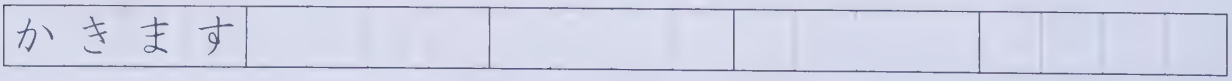
wakarimasu to understand

nemasu to sleep

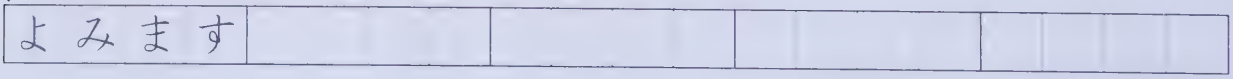
okimasu to wake up

mimasu to look

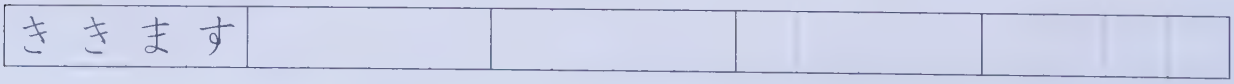
kakimasu to write



yomimasu to read

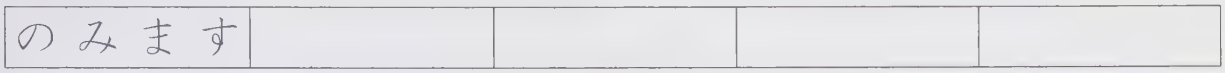


kikimasu to listen; ask

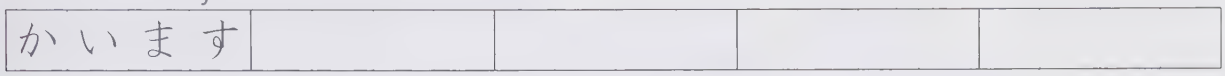


tabemasu to eat

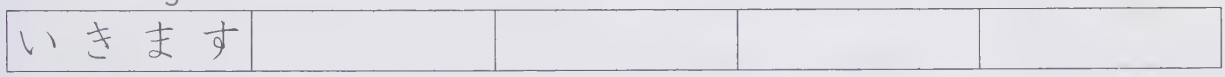
nomimasu to drink



kaimasu to buy

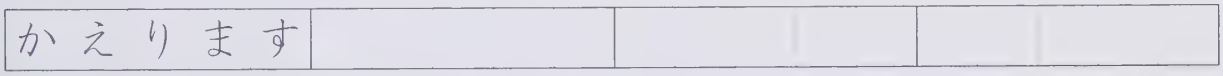


ikimasu to go

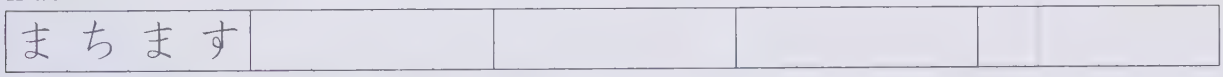


kimasu to come

kaerimasu to return

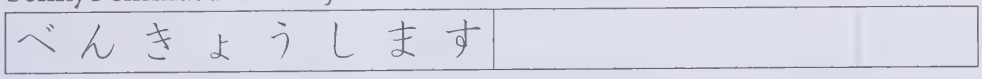


machimasu to wait



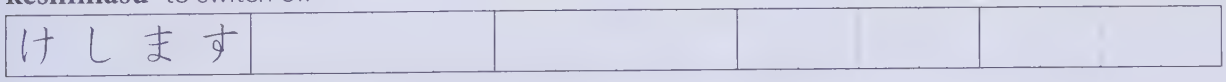
hatarakimasu to work

benkyō shimasu to study



tsukemasu to switch on

keshimasu to switch off



ganbarimasu to do one's best

tsukurimasu to make

tsukaimasu to use

つかいます

aimasu to meet

あいます

asobimasu to play

あそびます

haraimasu to pay

はらいます

dekakemasu to go out

でかけます

waraimasu to laugh

わらいます

nakimasu to cry

なきます

okorimasu to get angry

おこります

homemasu to praise

ほめます

shikarimasu to scold

しかります

yukkuri shimasu to relax

ゆっくりします

gakkari shimasu to be disappointed

がっかりします

bikkuri shimasu to be surprised

びっくりします

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word. Check your answers on page 94.

1. Ask if a coworker understand this. これ、＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿か。
   a) わかります　　b) します　　c) できます
2. Let a coworker know that you will take tomorrow off. あした＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
   a) やすみます　　b) でかけます　　c) はたらきます
3. An important deadline is near. Tell your boss that you'll do your best. ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
   a) できます　　b) がんばります　　c) します
4. Tell a coworker that you are going home. ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
   a) いきます　　b) かえります　　c) きます
5. At the end of a meal at a restaurant, offer to pay for everyone. わたしが＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
   a) はらいます　　b) わらいます　　c) のみます
6. Tell a coworker that you are meeting a friend. ともだちに＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
   a) あります　　b) あいます　　c) あそびます
7. Mention that you will study on weekends. しゅうまつは、べんきょう＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
   a) います　　b) いります　　c) します
8. Mention that your boss often gets angry. じょうしは、よく＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
   a) おこります　　b) おきます　　c) なきます
9. Ask a friend if he makes bento every day. まいにち、おべんとうを＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿か。
   a) つかいます　　b) つくります　　c) かいます

II. Listen to the daily routine described in audio track 32. Fill in the blanks in hiragana. Check your answers on page 94.

1. 6:00 ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
2. 7:00 あさごはんを＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
3. 8:00 かいしゃに＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
4. 9:00 しごとを＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
5. 12:00 おべんとうを＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
6. 3:00 かいぎに＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
7. 6:00 ともだちと＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
8. 9:00 いえに＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
9. 10:00 ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。
10. 11:00 ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。

III. Read each context. Respond orally first, and then write a simple note in hiragana. Compare your ideas with the sample answers on page 94.

1. Tell a coworker that you work weekends.
2. Tell a coworker that you are going home.
3. Ask a coworker if he understands this.
4. Tell a coworker that you will go out today.
5. A coworker is wondering when a package will come. Tell him it will come tomorrow.

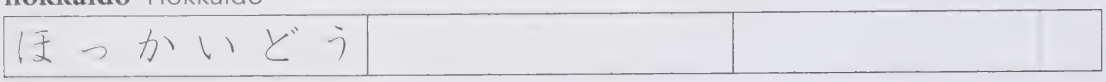
IV. Using exercise II as a model, list your daily activities and the time they take place.

Places and Transport

Track 33

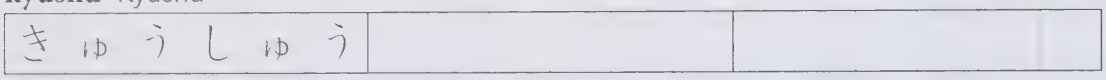
nihon Japan

hokkaidō Hokkaido



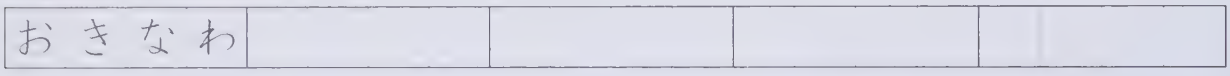
honshū Honshu

kyūshū Kyushu



shikoku Shikoku

okinawa Okinawa



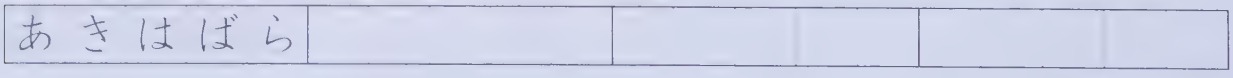
tōkyō Tokyo

ginza Ginza

shibuya Shibuya

harajuku Harajuku

akihabara Akihabara



ueno Ueno

nagoya Nagoya

な	ご	や									

kyōto Kyoto

き	ょ	う	と				

ōsaka Osaka

お	お	さ	か				

hiroshima Hiroshima

ひ	ろ	し	ま				

yokohama Yokohama

よ	こ	は	ま				

fukushima Fukushima

ふ	く	し	ま				

fujisan Mt. Fuji

ふ	じ	さ	ん				

narita kūkō Narita Airport

な	り	た	く	う	こ	う	

minato sea port

み	な	と					

machi town; community

ま	ち									

tokai city; urban area

と	か	い					

inaka countryside

い	な	か					

yama mountain; hill

や	ま									

umi sea; ocean

う み

shima island

し ま

kawa river

か わ

michi road; street

み ち

hashi bridge

は し

kōsaten intersection

こ う さ て ん

kuruma car

く る ま

hikōki airplane

ひ こ う き

fune boat; ship

ふ ね

jitensha bicycle

じ て ん し ゃ

densha train

で ん し ゃ

shinkansen bullet train

し ん か ん せ ん

chikatetsu subway

ち か て つ

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Draw a line between the hiragana word and its reading in English. Check your answers on page 94.

1. おおさか	a) Fukushima
2. おきなわ	b) Akihabara
3. ひろしま	c) Hokkaido
4. あきはばら	d) Osaka
5. きゅうしゅう	e) Kyoto
6. きょうと	f) Yokohama
7. よこはま	g) Kyushu
8. ほっかいどう	h) Okinawa
9. ふくしま	i) Hiroshima
10. はらじゅく	j) Harajuku

II. Listen to audio track 34 and write in hiragana where the person is going. Check your answers on page 94.

1. _____ 6. _____
2. _____ 7. _____
3. _____ 8. _____
4. _____ 9. _____
5. _____ 10. _____

III. Fill in the blanks in hiragana. Check your answers on page 95.

1. I'm going to Ueno by train. _____に_____でいきます。
2. I'm going to Nagoya by train. _____に_____でいきます。
3. I'm going to Kyoto by bullet train. _____に_____でいきます。
4. I'm going to Narita Airport by subway. _____に_____でいきます。
5. I'm going to the countryside by car. _____に_____でいきます。
6. I'm going to school by bicycle. _____に_____でいきます。
7. I'm going to Okinawa by plane. _____に_____でいきます。
8. I'm going to the island by boat. _____に_____でいきます。
9. I'm going to Mt. Fuji by car. _____に_____でいきます。
10. I'm going to the river by bicycle. _____に_____でいきます。

IV. List the places you have visited, or would like to visit in Japan. If their names are not included in this section, do an online search.

Education

Track 35

kyōiku education

きょういく

gakkō school

がっこう

hoikuen nursery school

ほいくえん

yōchien kindergarten

ようちえん

shōgakkō elementary school

しょうがっこう

chūgakkō middle school

ちゅうがっこう

kōkō high school

こうこう

daigaku university; college

だいがく

tōdai Tokyo University

とうだい

kyōdai Kyoto University

きょうだい

juku cram school

じゅく

kyōshitsu classroom

きょうしつ

kyōkasho textbook

きょうかしょ		

enpitsu pencil

えんぴつ				

keshigomu eraser

けしごむ				

jugyō lesson

じゅぎょう			

shukudai homework

しゅくだい			

shiken exam

しけん					

seiseki grade

せいせき				

sotsugyō graduation

そつぎょう			

juken taking entrance exam

じゅけん				

gōkaku passing an exam

ごうかく				

gakusei student

がくせい				

seito pupil

せいと					

kokugo Japanese for native speakers

こくご					

eigo English

えいご

sūgaku mathematics

すうがく

tai-iku PE

たいいく

ongaku music

おんがく

rekishi history

れきし

keizai economics

けいざい

seiji politics

せいじ

butsuri physics

ぶつり

kagaku chemistry; science

かがく

bungaku literature

ぶんがく

eibungaku English literature

えいぶんがく

ryūgaku study abroad

りゅうがく

kenkyū research

けんきゅう

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Circle the item that does not belong in each group. Check your answers on page 95.

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E
がくせい	れきし	せいと	えいご	いえ
じゅく	けいざい	じゅぎょう	きょうかしょ	くうこう
こうこう	せいじ	けんきゅう	こくご	えんぴつ
だいがく	ぶんがく	べんきょう	すうがく	がっこう
しょうがっこう	せいと	しけん	ぶつり	ようちえん

II. Listen to audio track 36. Write the words you hear in hiragana. Check your answers on page 95.

1. _____ 6. _____

2. _____ 7. _____

3. _____ 8. _____

4. _____ 9. _____

5. _____ 10. _____

III. Listen to audio track 37. Make a note in hiragana of who each person is and their educational background or current status. Check your answers on page 95.

Person	Background
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

IV. Make a list of your favorite school subjects, using hiragana.

Health and Body Parts

Track 38

karada body

atama head

kami hair

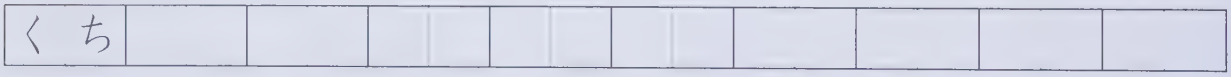
kao face

me eye

mimi ear

hana nose

kuchi mouth



ha tooth

nodo throat

kubi neck

kata shoulder

ude arm

うで

te hand

て

yubi finger

ゆび

mune chest

むね

onaka stomach

おなか

senaka back

せなか

koshi lower back

こし

ashi leg; foot

あし

hone bone

ほね

kinniku muscle

きんにく

shinzō heart

しんぞう

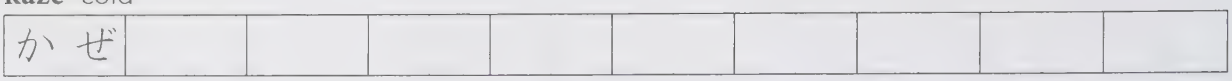
hai lung

はい

i stomach

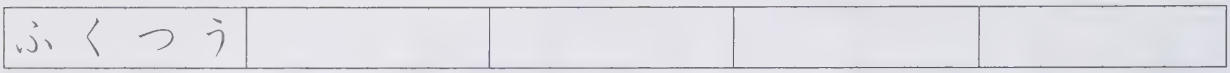
い

kaze cold



zutsū headache

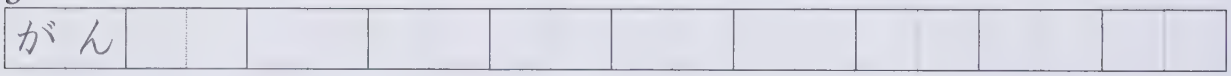
fukutsū stomachache



netsu fever

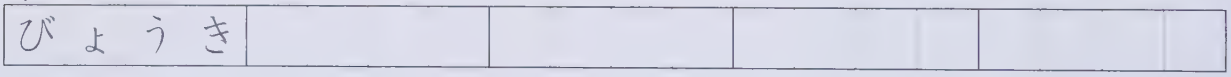
seki cough

gan cancer



genki healthy

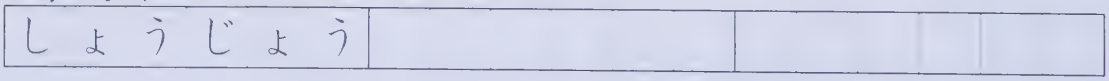
byōki sick



byōin hospital

kega injury

shōjō symptom



itai painful, sore

kusuri medicine

Reading and Writing Practice

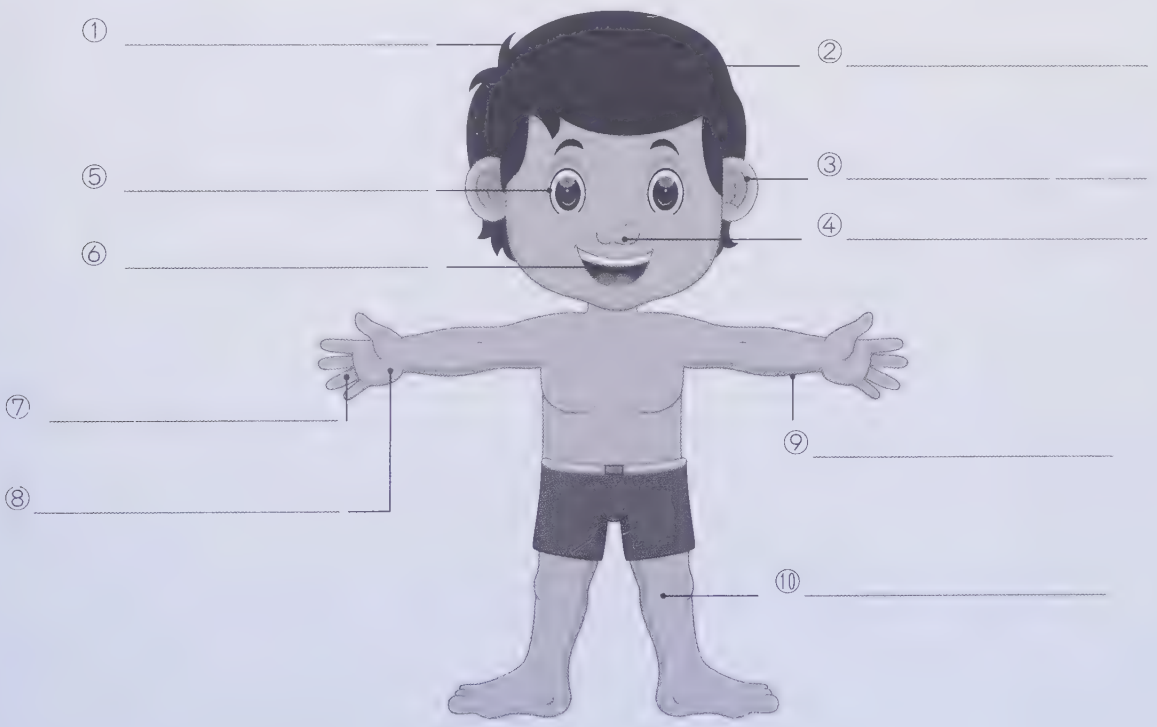
I. Circle the item that does not belong in each group. Check your answers on page 95.

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E
けが	め	くすり	あしくび	くうこう
がん	くち	ずつう	ひざ	だいがく
しんぞう	あし	ねつ	かかと	びょういん
ずつう	はな	ふくつう	すね	がっこう
かぜ	みみ	せき	ひじ	しょうじょう

II. Listen to audio track 39 and write in hiragana the part of the body that is hurting (*itai desu*). Check your answers on page 95.

1. _____が、いたいです。
2. _____が、いたいです。
3. _____が、いたいです。
4. _____が、いたいです。

III. Write the names of the parts of the body in hiragana. Check your answers on page 95.



Japanese Traditional Culture

Track 40

dentō tradition

でんとう

bunka culture

ぶんか

rekishi history

れきし

bukkyō Buddhism

ぶっきょう

shintō Shintoism

しんとう

zazen meditation

ざぜん

otera temple

おてら

jinja shrine

じんじゃ

oshiro castle

おしろ

ikebana flower arrangement

いけばな

sadō tea ceremony

さどう

shōgi shogi (Japanese chess)

しょうぎ

shodō calligraphy

しょどう				

kendō Japanese fencing

けんどう				

jūdō judo

じゅうどう			

kyūdō Japanese archery

きゅうどう			

aikidō aikido

あいきどう			

karate karate

からて					

sumō sumo wrestling

すもう								

nihon buyō Japanese dance

にほんぶよう		

koto Japanese zither

こと									

shamisen shamisen (string instrument)

しゃみせん		

taiko drum

たいこ					

bonsai bonsai

ぼんさい				

kabuki kabuki theater

かぶき					

kimono kimono

き も の

yukata casual cotton kimono

ゆ か た

geta wooden flipflops

げ た

yakimono ceramics; pottery

や き も の

nurimono lacquer ware

ぬ り も の

urushi Japanese lacquer

う る し

haiku haiku poetry

は い く

yakyū baseball

や きゅ う

manga manga; comic strip

ま ん が

omatsuri festival

お ま つ り

onsen hot spring

お ん せ ん

hanami flower viewing

は な み

hanabi fireworks

は な び

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Circle the item that does not belong in each group. Check your answers on page 95.

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E
おしろ	ごと	あいきどう	おまつり	しょうぎ
おてら	ぶんか	すもう	はなみ	さどう
はいく	げた	やきゅう	かぶき	おんせん
びょういん	たいこ	じゅうどう	ざぜん	けんどう
がっこう	きもの	からて	じんじゃ	ぼんさい

II. Listen to audio track 41. Write the words you hear in hiragana. Check your answers on page 95.

1. _____ 6. _____
2. _____ 7. _____
3. _____ 8. _____
4. _____ 9. _____
5. _____ 10. _____

III. You have been asked what you like (*suki desu*) about Japan. Fill each blank in hiragana. Check your answers on page 95.

1. I like sumo. _____が、すきです。
2. I like flower arrangement and tea ceremony. _____と_____がすきです。
3. I like judo and karate. _____と_____がすきです。
4. I like shrines and temples. _____と_____がすきです。
5. I like kimono and Japanese dance. _____と_____がすきです。

IV. Using exercise III as a model, write sentences about which cultural activities you like.

Social Issues and Trends

Track 42

shakai society

しゃかい

mondai problem; issue

もんだい

kojin jōhō personal information

こじんじょうほう

kōreika aging population

こうれいか

ninchishō dementia

にんちしょう

shōshika declining birthrate

しょうしか

karōshi death from overwork

かろうし

kakusa inequality

かくさ

hinkon poverty

ひんこん

nenkin pension

ねんきん

shakai hoshō social security

しゃかいほしょう

seikatsu hogo welfare

せいかつほご

kodoku shi solitary death

こ ど く し

kasoka depopulation

か そ か

ijime bullying

い じ め

zangyō overtime

ざ ん ぎ ょ う

futōkō truancy

ふ と う こ う

hikikomori social recluse

ひ き こ も り

kateinai bōryoku domestic violence

か て い な い ぼ う り ょ く

gyakutai abuse

ぎ ゃ く た い

enjo kōsai paid dating with an underage girl

え ん じ ょ こ う さ い

haken temporary worker

は け ん

imin immigrant

い み ん

sabetsu discrimination

さ べ つ

utsu depression

う つ

izonshō addiction

い ぞ ん し ょ う

jisatsu suicide

じ さ つ

dōseikon same sex marriage

ど う せ い こ ん

chikyū ondanka global warming

ち き ゅ う お ん だ ん か

kankyō environment

か ん き ょ う

jizoku kanō sustainable

じ ぞ く か の う

bōsai disaster prevention

ぼ う さ い

genpatsu nuclear power plant

げ ん ぱ つ

sagi fraud

さ ぎ

kaigo care for the elderly

か い ご

hatarakikata work practice

は た ら き か た

netchūshō heatstroke

ね っ ち ゅ う し ょ う

kosodate child-rearing

こ そ だ て

josei shinshutsu advancement of women

じょせいしんしゅつ

taiki jidō child on waiting list for child care

たいきじどう

genkai shūraku depopulated village, mostly with seniors

げんかいしゅうらく

fukkō recovery

ふっこう

mottai nai it's a waste; too good

もったいない

sansei shimasu to agree; to approve

さんせいします

hantai shimasu to oppose; to disapprove

はんたいします

okimasu to arise; to happen

おきます

fuemasu to increase

ふえます

herimasu to decrease

へります

susumimasu to advance; to continue

すすみます

hidoku narimasu to get worse; to get terrible

ひどくなります

yoku narimasu to get better; to recover

よくなります

Reading and Writing Practice

I. Circle the item that does not belong in each group. Check your answers on page 95.

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E
ねんきん	どうせいこん	さべつ	うつ	しょうしか
はけん	にんちしょう	ぎゃくたい	じさつ	はけん
いみん	いぞんしょう	いじめ	ひきこもり	かそか
せんせい	うつ	かんきょう	ふとうこう	こうれいか
せいと	がん	かていないぼうりょく	げんばつ	おんだんか

II. Listen to the problems (*mondai*) on audio track 43 and then write them in hiragana. Check your answers on page 96.

1. _____ 6. _____

2. _____ 7. _____

3. _____ 8. _____

4. _____ 9. _____

5. _____ 10. _____

III. Fill in the name of the problem (*mondai*) in hiragana. Check your answers on page 96.

1. The problem is global warming. もんだいは、_____です。

2. The problem is domestic violence. もんだいは、_____です。

3. The problem is child abuse. もんだいは、こどもの_____です。

4. The problems are bullying and truancy. もんだいは、_____と_____です。

5. The problems are depression and suicide. もんだいは、_____と_____です。

IV. Make a list in hiragana of the issues mentioned in this section that you are most concerned about, in order of importance.

Answer Key

Page 47, I:

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. c

Page 47, II Audio Script:

1. ごちそうさまでした。
2. がんばってください。
3. おめでとう。
4. おはようございます。
5. いらっしゃいませ。
6. さようなら。
7. どうぞごゆっくり。
8. おやすみなさい。
9. ありがとうございます。
10. どういたしまして。

Page 47, III: Sample answers:

1. おはようございます。
2. いってきます。
3. どうぞ。
4. いらっしゃいませ。
5. おさきに。

Page 51, I:

Group A じゃがいも Group B おちゃ Group C かんぱい Group D すし Group E おはよう

Page 51, II Audio Script:

1. うどん
2. りんごとみかん
3. とうふのみそしる
4. やさいとくだもの
5. さけのおつまみ
6. おちゃ とお菓子
7. やきとりべんとう
8. きょうのおすすめ
9. ごはんのおかわり
10. さけのおにぎり

Page 51, III Audio Script:

1. すずきさんは、やきとりべんとうとおちゃです。
2. いとうさんは、さけのおにぎりとりんごです。
3. せんせいは、きょうのおすすめのてんぷらうどんです。
4. ジョンソンさんは、すしのおまかせです。
5. たなかさんは、さかなのていしょくです。

Page 55, I:

Group A ぶちょう Group B あに Group C かのじ Group D めい Group E おちゃ

Page 55, II Audio Script:

1. かれのおべんとう
2. わたしのせんせい
3. がいこくじんのともだち
4. おかあさん、おはよう。
5. みなさん、おはようございます。
6. おかあさん、おとうさん、いってきます。
7. かれのかのじょ
8. もとかののおかあさん
9. せんぱいのめい
10. わたしのおすすめ

Page 55, III Audio Script:

1. あのひとは、ともだちのおかあさんです。
2. あのひとは、いもうとのもとかれです。
3. あのひとは、がいこくじんのともだちです。
4. あのひとは、うちのしゃちょうのこうはいです。
5. あのひとは、せんぱいのおねえさんです。

Page 59, I:

1. d 2. i 3. j 4. f 5. a 6. b 7. e 8. h 9. g 10. c

Page 59, II Audio Script:

1. いいひと
2. あたらしいせんせい
3. おいしいすし
4. きれいなおねえさん
5. やわらかいくだもの
6. つよいさけ
7. だめないしゃ
8. やさしいおとうさん
9. やすいみかん
10. まじめなぶか

Page 59, III:

おおい	おいしい	せまい	ちかい	ながい	おおきい
すくない	まずい	ひろい	とおい	みじかい	ちいさい

Page 63, I:

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a

Page 63, II:

1. どうしてですか。
2. あれ、いつですか。
3. これ、ください。
4. たくさん、どうぞ。
5. そのおべんとう、いくらですか。
6. いえいえ、だめです。
7. りんご、すこしおねがいします。
8. このすし、めちゃおいしい。
9. いつも、すみません。
10. ちょっと、ちょうだい。

Page 67, I:

Group A らいねん Group B あさって Group C たんじょうび Group D かようび Group E あした

Page 67, II:

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. c 8 b.

Page 71, I:

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. c 8. a 9. a 10. b

Page 71, II Audio Script:

1. ６じにおきます。
2. ７じにあさごはんをたべます。
3. ８じにかいしゃにいきます。
4. ９じにしごとをします。
5. １２じにおべんとうをかいます。
6. ３じにかいぎにいきます。
7. ６じにともだちとあいます。
8. ９じにいえにかえります。
9. １０じにべんきょうします。
10. １１じにねます。

Page 71, III. Sample answers:

1. しゅうまつ、はたらきます。
2. かえります。
3. わかりますか。
4. きょう、でかけます。
5. あした、きます。

Page 75, I:

1. d 2. h 3. i 4. b 5. g 6. e 7. f 8. c 9. a 10. j

Page 75, II Audio Script:

1. うみにいきます。
2. きょうとにいきます。
3. いなかにいきます。
4. ほっかいどうにいきます。
5. ぎんざにいきます。
6. こうさてんにいきます。
7. きゅうしゅうのしまにいきます。
8. よこはまのみなとにいきます。
9. なりたくうこうにいきます。
10. しこくのかわにいきます。

Page 75, III:

1. うえのにでんしゃでいきます。
2. なごやにでんしゃでいきます。
3. きょうとにしんかんせんでいきます。
4. なりたくうこうにちかてつでいきます。
5. いなかにくるまでいきます。
6. がっこうにじてんしゃでいきます。
7. おきなわにひこうきでいきます。
8. しまにふねでいきます。
9. ふじさんにともだちのくるまでいきます。
10. かわにじてんしゃでいきます。

Page 79, I:

Group A がくせい　Group B せいと　Group C せいと　Group D きょうかしょ　Group E えんぴつ

Page 79, II Audio Script:

1. しゅくだい
2. えいご
3. しけん
4. せいせき
5. ぶつり
6. すうがく
7. じゅけん
8. そつぎょう
9. りゅうがく
10. けしごむ

Page 79, III Audio Script:

1. むすめは、しょうがっこうです。
2. おかあさんは、とうだいです。
3. あには、すうがくのせんせいです。
4. いもうとは、ちゅうがっこうです。
5. あねのけんきゅうは、ぶつりです。

Page 83, I:

Group A しんぞう　Group B あし　Group C くすり　Group D すね　Group E しょうじょう

Page 83, II Audio Script:

1. のど
2. め
3. あし
4. みみ

Page 83, III:

1. け
2. あたま
3. みみ
4. はな
5. め
6. くち
7. ゆび
8. て
9. うで
10. あし

Page 87, I:

Group A はいく　Group B ぶんか　Group C やきゅう　Group D じんじゃ　Group E おんせん

Page 87, II Audio Script:

1. おんせん
2. ぼんさい
3. きもの
4. いけばな
5. おまつり
6. すもう
7. おしろ
8. でんとうとぶんか
9. ぶっきょうとしんとう
10. おてらとじんじゃ

Page 87, III:

1. すもう
2. いけばな、さどう
3. じゅうどう、からて
4. じんじゃ、おてら
5. きもの、にほんぶよう

Page 92, I:

Group A ねんきん　Group B どうせいこん　Group C かんきょう　Group D げんぱつ　Group E はけん

Page 92, II Audio Script:

1. もんだいはかくさです。
2. もんだいはげんばつです。
3. もんだいはいじめです。
4. もんだいはかいごです。
5. もんだいはしょうしかです。
6. もんだいはおれおれさぎです。
7. もんだいはひんこんです。
8. もんだいはじさつです。
9. もんだいはかていないぼうりょくです。
10. もんだいはちきゅうおんだんかです。

Page 92, III:

1. ちきゅうおんだんか
2. かていないぼうりょく
3. ぎゃくたい
4. いじめ、ふとうこう
5. うつ、じさつ

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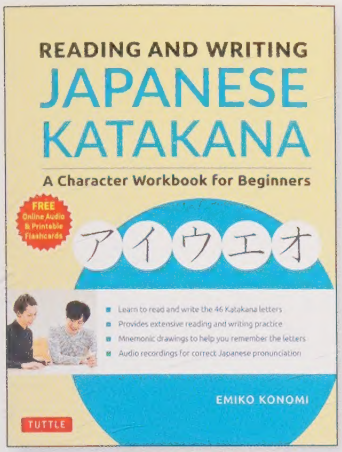
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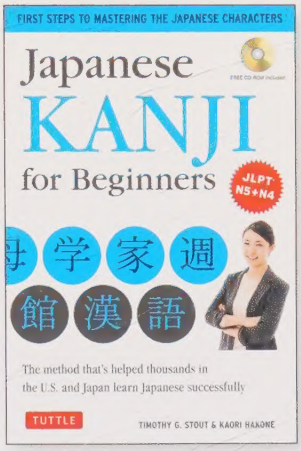
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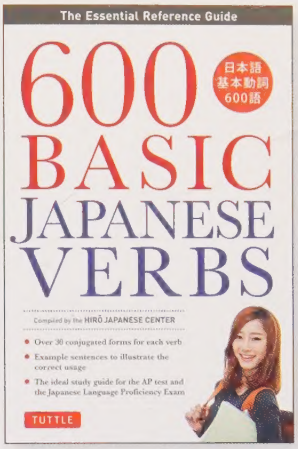
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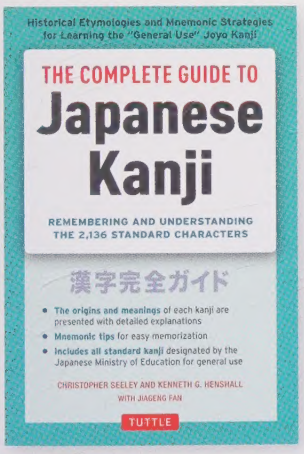
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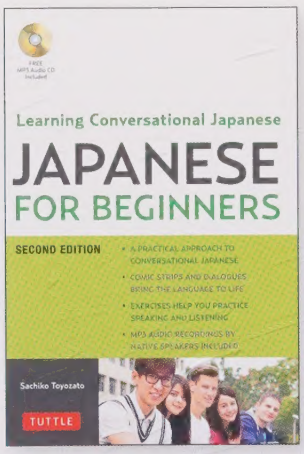
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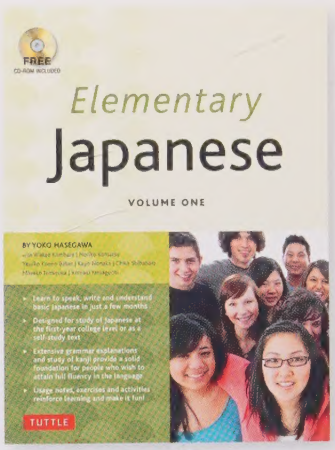
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Emiko Konomi received her PhD in Linguistics from Cornell University. She was a member of the faculty of the School of Business Administration and Department of World Languages and Literature at Portland State University. Dr. Konomi has taught all levels of Japanese including business Japanese, and has extensive experience training Japanese-language instructors at various teacher-training programs in the US. Her dedication to quality teaching earned her the 2011 and 2015 John Eliot Allen Outstanding Teaching Award. Her academic research focuses on Japanese linguistics and pedagogy. She is the author of *Easy Japanese*.

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